

**In the Specification:**

Please delete Para. [0001] from the specification. That paragraph pertains to related applications. Please also delete the heading "CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS."

Please amend Para. [0006], as follows:

**[0006]** As seen in **Figure 1**, the overshot tool **10** first comprises a body **12**. The body **12** defines an elongated tubular member having an upper end and a lower end. The upper end and the lower end are each internally threaded. The upper end is threadedly connected to a top sub **11** (~~14~~). The top sub **11** serves as a connector between the body **12** of the overshot tool **10** and the working string (not shown). The lower end, in turn, is threadedly connected to a guide member **14**. The guide member **14** aids in running the overshot tool **10** into the wellbore and over the parted drill string downhole for retrieval. Other tools, such as a circular milling tool, may also be attached below the body of the overshot tool. The milling tool (not shown) typically ~~comprises~~ carbide inserts disposed around defines a cylindrical donut-shaped body having carbide material disposed there around.

Please amend Para. [0007], as follows:

**[0007]** As shown in Figure 1, the inner diameter of the overshot tool body 12 has a serrated profile. This means that a series of ramp surfaces 16 are placed along the inner diameter of the body 12. In one arrangement, the ramp surfaces 16 are spiraled along the inner surface of the body. ~~In the view shown in Figure 1, the ramp surfaces 16 are generally symmetrical.~~

Please amend Para. [0008], as follows:

**[0008]** A separate gripping member 18 is disposed within the body 12. Where the ramp surfaces 16 are spiraled, the gripping member 18 is also spiraled. For the overshot tool 10 of Figure 1, the spiraled gripping member 18 is configured ~~symmetrical~~ ~~in order to nest within the ramp surfaces 16 of the body 12~~. This means that the outer

diameter of the gripping member 18 is configured to ride along the ramps 16 of the inner surface of the tool body 12. An example of such a gripping member 18 for the overshot tool 10 is shown in Figure 2.

Please amend Para. [0009], as follows:

**[0009]** Referring to Figure 2, it can be seen that the gripping member 18 has a generally smooth outer surface, but a grooved inner surface. The inner grooves define wickers 19 used for gripping the outer diameter of a parted drill string or other cylindrical body downhole (sometimes referred to as a "fish"). To accomplish the gripping function, the wickers 19 are configured to define a series of upwardly facing and sharpened edges. The wickers 19 bite into the outer surface of the fish downhole (not shown) in order to accomplish the retrieval function of the overshot tool 10. To this end, the grapple 18 is ~~segmented~~ slotted, allowing it to collapse around the cylindrical item downhole.

Please amend Para. [0011], as follows:

**[0011]** The Bowen-type overshot tool, such as the one shown in Figure 1, has provided a reliable means for retrieving parted pipe and other cylindrical bodies which have become lost downhole. This is at least true in the case of more shallow and generally vertical wells. However, in some instances, a string of pipe or tool simply cannot be retrieved. In this situation, the overshot tool 10 must be released from the cylindrical pipe segment downhole and then removed from the wellbore. To accomplish separation of the overshot tool 10 from the cylindrical body downhole, the operator of the rig applies a downward load on the overshot 10 and rotates the working string to the right, causing the gripping member 18 to unthread from the gripped cylindrical body downhole. To this end, the wickers 19 on the inner surface of the grapple 18 are cut in a spiraled arrangement to allow "unthreading."

Please amend Para. [0015], as follows:

**[0015]** The use of hydraulically actuated overshot tools has the advantage of avoiding the necessity of turning the drill string to release the cylindrical body attempting

to be retrieved. At the same time, the presence of a nozzle in the overshot tools of the prior art presents several disadvantages. First, the nozzle creates a restriction within the bore for running additional tools downhole. For example, it is sometimes desirable to deploy a shot charge downhole on a wire line. The shot charge is used to create acoustic energy in order to separate joints of pipe for retrieval downhole. Second, the nozzle is sometimes asked to serve a stop function for which it was not designed. In this regard, the top end of the cylindrical body being retrieved most commonly tags the nozzle as the overshot tool is being lowered downhole. This, in turn, jars the nozzle upward relative to the housing of the tool. Again, without discussing details of the overshot tool, this may end up canceling out the piston function of the overshot tool, causing the overshot tool to be irretrievably engaged to the cylindrical body downhole. If this occurs, the overshot tool cannot hydraulically release ~~be retrieved~~.